

# THE SOUTH AMERICAN LIZARDS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

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By CHARLES E. BURT and MAY DANHEIM BURT  
*Of Trinity University, Waco, Texas*

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## INTRODUCTION

During the course of our recent study of the South American lizards<sup>1</sup> we have examined the interesting collection contained in the United States National Museum. In it we find a new species from Argentina, which is described below as *Plica stejnegeri*, and numerous other specimens. Although the latter serve as representatives of previously described species, many of the variations and peculiarities are found to be of sufficient systematic importance to warrant an elaboration here. Moreover, many of the distributional records are new.

Recently Amaral (1925) has prepared an interesting and comprehensive account of the South American snakes in the collection of the United States National Museum, which we now follow with our contribution pertaining to the lizards.

We wish to express here our appreciation to Dr. L. Stejneger for permission to prepare this report and for the loan of valuable specimens, and to Miss Doris M. Cochran for placing every available facility at our disposal while we were at the United States National Museum. Furthermore, we are indebted to both for helpful criticisms and additions to the manuscript. The senior author is also indebted to the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History for permission to undertake this study while a staff member of that institution.

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<sup>1</sup> Additional details pertaining to certain taxonomic modifications that are incorporated in the present report will be found a second contribution, entitled the "South American Lizards in the Collection of the American Museum of Natural History." This work will appear in a forthcoming issue of the Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History.

## Family GEKKONIDAE

## Genus GONATODES Fitzinger

## GONATODES ALBOGULARIS (Duméril and Bibron)

1836. *Gymnodactylus albugularis* DUMÉRIl and BIBRON, Erp. Gén., vol. 3, p. 415 (type locality, Martinique and Cuba).

1885. *Gonatodes albugularis* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 1, p. 59.

The writer agrees with Stejneger (1917) that the United States National Museum specimens from Curaçao, No. 13859 (seven individuals), collected February 10–18, 1884, by the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, should be referred to *albugularis*, rather than to *fuscus* or *vittatus*.

## GONATODES ATRICUCULARIS Noble

1921. *Gonatodes atricucularis* NOBLE, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., vol. 29, p. 135 (type locality, Bellavista, Peru).

*Peru*.—Eleven specimens, Nos. 64039–44 and 75941–45 (*paratypes*), collected at Bellavista by G. K. Noble.

## GONATODES VITTATUS (Lichtenstein)

1856. *Gymnodactylus vittatus* LICHTENSTEIN, Nomenclator Zool. Berol., p. 6 (type locality, "Laguayra, Puerto-Cabello, and Caracas," Venezuela).

1885. *Gonatodes vittatus* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 1, p. 60.

The specimens of this species in the collection of the United States National Museum may be listed as follows:

No.	Locality	Date	Collector
27819–20	San Julian, Venezuela-----	July 19, 1900	M. W. Lyon, jr., and W. Robinson.
76809–13 48732	Puerto La Cruz, Venezuela-- La Guaira, Venezuela ( <i>topo-</i> <i>type</i> ).	Dec. 4, 1928	J. S. C. Boswell.
71051	Caracas, Venezuela ( <i>topo-</i> <i>type</i> ).	-----	H. Pittier.

## Genus GYMNODACTYLUS Spix

## GYMNODACTYLUS HORRIDUS Burmeister

1861. *Gymnodactylus horridus* BURMEISTER, Reise La Plata, vol. 2, p. 522 (type locality, Mendoza, Argentina).—BOULENGER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1889, p. 143.

*Argentina*.—Four specimens, No. 12411 (two examples), collected at Buenos Aires, No. 52597, secured at Mendoza, *the type locality*, by Dr. Carlos S. Reed, and No. 73502, from Argentina collected by the Breyer brothers.

Genus **HEMIDACTYLUS** Oken**HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA** (Moreau de Jonnès)

1818. *Gecko mabouia* MOREAU DE JONNÈS, Bull. Soc. Philom., Paris, p. 138 (type locality, South America).

1836. *Hemidactylus mabouia* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, Erp. Gén., vol. 3, p. 362.

*Brazil*.—Six specimens, No. 52612, collected at Bahia on July 27, 1915, by J. N. Rose, No. 52603, collected at the base of Corcovado on August 4, 1915, by J. N. Rose, No. 52601, secured at Rio de Janiero in July, 1915, by J. N. Rose, No. 71076, collected at Santos in September, 1925, by W. L. Schmidt, and No. 5679 (2 specimens) from Rio de Janiero taken by the United States Exploring Expedition.

Genus **PHYLLODACTYLUS** Gray**PHYLLODACTYLUS ABRUPTESERIATUS** Werner

1912. *Phyllodactylus abrupteseriatus* WERNER, Jahrb. Hamburg Wiss. Anst., Beiheft 2: Mitt. Naturh. Mus. Hamburg, vol. 30, p. 4 (type locality, "wahrscheinlich Brasilien").

This species was described from a specimen which was thought to have come from Brazil, but two examples from Ecuador in the collection of the United States National Museum, No. 14053, secured on December 18, 1884, by Dr. William H. Jones, show the twelve longitudinal rows of enlarged dorsal tubercules, the third and sixth (outer) on each side much shortened, attributed to this form. *P. abrupteseriatus*, like *P. guayaquilensis*, is very closely related to *P. tuberculosus*. All three of these described forms apparently occur in the same general range in Ecuador and possess the same general colorational and scutellational features, except in regard to the arrangement of the dorsal tubercules. Morphologically, *abrupteseriatus* and *guayaquilensis* are more closely related than either of these and *tuberculosus*, for the former lizards possess twelve longitudinal rows of enlarged dorsal tubercules, some of which are shortened, whereas the latter possesses fourteen rows, more of which are full-sized.

**PHYLLODACTYLUS BAESSLERI** Werner

1900. *Phyllodactylus baessleri* WERNER, Abhandl. Ber. Zool. Anthropol.-Ethn. Mus. Dresden, vol. 9, no. 2, p. 2 (type locality, Chanchamayo, Peru).

One of these lizards, No. 38569, collected at Las Vocas landing, near Capon, region of Tumbes, Peru, by R. E. Coker, has 12 longitudinal rows of enlarged dorsal tubercules, the lower on each side being much shortened, however. In coloration and general appearance the species closely resembles *P. tuberculosus* and *P. magister*.

## PHYLLODACTYLUS BAURII Garman

1892. *Phyllodactylus baurii* GARMAN, Bull. Essex Inst., vol. 24, p. 10 (type locality, Las Cuevas, Charles Island, Galapagos Archipelago).

*Charles Island, Galapagos Archipelago.*—One specimen, No. 14925, collected on April 8, 1888, by the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*.

*Hood Island, Galapagos Archipelago.*—One specimen, No. 15019, collected on April 7, 1888, by the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*.

## PHYLLODACTYLUS GALAPAGOENSIS Peters

1869. *Phyllodactylus galapagoensis* PETERS, Monatsber. Berlin Akad. Wiss., p. 720 (type locality, Galapagos Islands).

1912. *Phyllodactylus galapagoensis daphnensis* VAN DENBURGH, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, vol. 1, p. 425 (type locality, Daphne Island, Galapagos Archipelago).

A *topotype* of *daphnensis* from Daphne Island (U.S.N.M. No. 78394, June 23, 1929, G. Pinchot, collector) shows more tubercles on the neck than the single representative of *galapagoensis* in the American Museum (No. 20524, from Albemarle Island). Since a further comparison of the two individuals reveals no differences that are likely to be constant it becomes necessary to regard *daphnensis* as a synonym of *galapagoensis*.

## PHYLLODACTYLUS GERRHOPYGUS (Wiegmann)

1835. *Diplodactylus gerrhopygus* WIEGMANN, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., vol. 17, pt. 1, p. 242, pl. 18, fig. 3 (type locality, Chile).

1885. *Phyllodactylus gerrhopygus* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 1, p. 95.

*Peru.*—One specimen, No. 38570, obtained on San Gallan Island by R. E. Coker on June 27, 1907.

## PHYLLODACTYLUS INAEQUALIS Cope

1876. *Phyllodactylus inaequalis* COPE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, ser. 2, vol. 8, p. 174, (type locality, Pacasmayo, Peru).

*Peru.*—One specimen, No. 17542, recorded as having been secured on San Lorenzo Island by Dr. H. E. Ames in 1876. Locality data somewhat doubtful.

## PHYLLODACTYLUS LEEI Cope

1889. *Phyllodactylus leei* COPE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 12, p. 145 (type locality, Chatham Island, Galapagos Archipelago).

*Chatham Island, Galapagos Archipelago.*—One specimen, No. 14957, the *type*, secured on April 4, 1888, by the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*.



## PHYLLODACTYLUS MAGISTER Noble

1924. *Phyllodactylus magister* NOBLE, Occas. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 5, p. 110 (type locality, Perico, Peru).

This species is very closely related to *P. tuberculosus*.

*Peru*.—Five *paratypes*, Nos. 75946-50, collected by G. K. Noble at Bellavista.

## PHYLLODACTYLUS MICROPHYLLUS Cope

1876. *Phyllodactylus microphyllus* COPE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, ser. 2, vol. 8, p. 175 (type locality, Valley of Jequetepeque, Peru).

*Peru*.—Six specimens, No. 75390, taken at Cruz de Hueso, Lima, on May 13, 1928, by R. C. Shannon, Nos. 38571-74, secured at Lobos de Apura on December 3, 1907, by R. E. Coker, and No. 17541, said to be from San Lorenzo Island by Dr. H. E. Ames. The locality data of No. 17541 are uncertain.

## PHYLLODACTYLUS PULCHER Gray

1830. *Phyllodactylus pulcher* GRAY, Spicil. Zool., vol. 1, p. 3, pl. 3, fig. 1 (type locality, tropical America).—RUTHVEN, Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 178, 1926, p. 1.

1887. *Phyllodactylus martini* VAN LIDTH DE JEUDE, Notes Leyden. Mus., vol. 9, p. 130 (type locality, Curacao).

*Curacao, Dutch Leeward Islands*.—One specimen, No. 64172, collected by T. Gaerste.

## PHYLLODACTYLUS TUBERCULOSUS Wiegmann

1835. *Phyllodactylus tuberculosus* WIEGMANN, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., vol. 17, pt. 1, p. 241, pl. 18, fig. 2 (type locality, California).

Specimens of this form from the Galapagos Islands and Ecuador, when compared, show much resemblance to each other.

*Chatham Island, Galapagos Archipelago*.—Two specimens, Nos. 14945 and 14956, collected on April 4, 1888 by the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*.

*Ecuador*.—Two specimens, No. 12354, from Guayaquil.

## Genus PSEUDOGONATODES Ruthven

## PSEUDOGONATODES BARBOURI (Noble)

1921. *Lepidoblepharis barbouri* NOBLE, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., vol. 29, p. 133 (type locality, Perico, Peru).

1926. *Pseudogonatodes barbouri* PARKER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, vol. 17, p. 298.

*Peru*.—Seven *paratypes*, Nos. 75952-54, collected at Bellavista by G. K. Noble, and Nos. 64035-38, secured at Perico by H. G. Raven.

Genus **THECADACTYLUS** Oken**THECADACTYLUS RAPICAUDUS** (Houttuyn)

1782. *Gekko rapicauda* HOUTTUYN, Verh. Zeeuwsch. Genoot. Wet. Vlissingen, vol. 9, p. 323 (type locality, American Islands).  
 1845. *Thecadactylus rapicaudus* GRAY, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., p. 146.—BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 1. 1885, p. 3.

The specimens of this species in the collection of the United States National Museum may be listed as follows:

No.	Locality	Date	Collector
8296	South America.....		
27790	La Guaira, Venezuela.....	July 5, 1900	M. W. Lyon and W. Robinson.
72759	Puerto la Cruz, Venezuela.....		H. Pittier.
13858	Trinidad.....	Feb. 2, 1884	U. S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross.
5766	Trinidad.....		Thomas.

Family **IGUANIDAE**Genus **AMBLYRHYNCHUS** Bell**AMBLYRHYNCHUS CRISTATUS** Bell

1825. *Amblyrhynchus cristatus* BELL, Zool. Journ., vol. 2, p. 206 (type locality, "Mexico," no doubt in error).

*Galapagos Archipelago*.—One specimen, No. 37010, from the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, taken in 1891.

*Abingdon Island, Galapagos Archipelago*.—One specimen, No. 15002, from the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, taken on April 16, 1886.

*Daphne Island, Galapagos Archipelago*.—One specimen, No. 78393, collected by G. Pinchot on June 23, 1929.

*Duncan Island, Galapagos Archipelago*.—Six specimens, Nos. 19962-7 from the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, taken in 1891.

*James Island, Galapagos Archipelago*.—One specimen, No. 15187, from the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, taken on April 13, 1888.

*Tower Island, Galapagos Archipelago*.—Three Specimens, No. 65921, collected on May 17, 1923, by J. F. Mitchell, and Nos. 78386-87, taken at Darwin Bay by G. Pinchot on June 16, 1929.

## Genus ANISOLEPIS Boulenger

This genus is very closely related to *Aptycholaemus* Boulenger (1891). Relationship between the two genera should be sought through an examination of specimens of *Anisolepis grillii* and *Aptycholaemus longicauda* as well as in other ways.

## ANISOLEPIS UNDULATUS (Wiegmann)

1834. *Laemactus undulatus* WIEGMANN, Herpetologia Mexicana, p. 46 (type locality, Brazil).  
 1834. *Laemactus obtusirostris* WIEGMANN, Herpetologia Mexicana, p. 46 (type locality, Brazil).  
 1843. *Laemactus (Urostrophus) undulatus* FITZINGER, Syst. Reptilium, p. 62.  
 1845. *Ephymotes undulatus* GRAY, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., p. 185.  
 1845. *Ephymotes obtusirostris* GRAY, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., p. 185.  
 1885. *Enyalus undulatus* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 121.  
 1885. *Anisolepis iheringii* BOULENGER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. 16, p. 85 (type locality, San Lorenzo, Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil); Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, 1885, p. 122.  
 1895. *Anisolepis bruchi* KOSLOWSKY, Revista Mus. La Plata, vol. 6, p. 417 (type locality, Punta Lara, Argentina).

The synonymy of this well marked species is after Werner (1896), p. 471, who has given a synoptic treatment to the genus *Anisolepis*. It is listed here only to draw further attention to the great change in nomenclature since the appearance of Boulenger's Catalogue in 1885.

*Uruguay*.—Three specimens, Nos. 65545–47, collected at Paysandu by F. Felippone.

## Genus ANOLIS Daudin

## ANOLIS AENEUS Gray

1840. *Anolis aeneus* GRAY, Ann. Nat. Hist., vol. 5, p. 114 (type locality, unknown).—RUTHVEN, Ocas. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 143, 1923, p. 6 (Trinidad).  
 1863. *Anolis trinitatis* REINHARDT and LÜTKEN, Vidensk. Meddel. Nat. Foren. Kjöbenhavn for 1862, p. 269 (type locality, Trinidad).—BARBOUR, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 44, no. 2, 1914, p. 281.  
 1885. *Anolis alligator* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 31, (part).

*Tobago*.—Thirty-one specimens, Nos. 10102–12, 10114–15, 10117–20 and 10123–36, collected in 1878 by F. A. Ober.

## ANOLIS AGASSIZI Stejneger

1900. *Anolis agassizi* STEJNEGER, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 36, no. 6, p. 161, pl. 1 (type locality, Malpelo Island, Pacific Ocean, off Colombia).

The collection of the United States National Museum contains the *type* of this species, No. 22101, and *two paratypes*, Nos. 22103–104, all collected by Charles H. Townsend, on Malpelo Island on March 5, 1891.

**ANOLIS APOLLINARIS** Boulenger

1919. *Anolis apollinaris* BOULENGER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 79 (type locality, Bogotá, Colombia).

*Ecuador*.—Two specimens, Nos. 65493-94, collected at Macas, Province of El Oriente by M. Madira.

**ANOLIS CHRYSOLEPIS** Duméril and Bibron

1837. *Anolis chrysolepis* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, Erp. Gén., vol. 4, p. 94 (type locality, Guiana).

*Trinidad*.—Two specimens, No. 20414, collected by H. Caracciola, and No. 17729, collected by G. T. Wayman in 1891.

*Venezuela*.—Four specimens, Nos. 22522 and 22524-25 taken on June 23, 1895, and 27818, taken on July 12, 1900, all collected at La Guaira by W. Robinson.

**ANOLIS FUSCO-AURATUS** D'Orbigny

1837. *Anolis fusco-auratus* D'ORBIGNY, in DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, Erp. Gén., vol. 4, p. 110 (type locality, Chile).

*Brazil*.—One specimen, No. 28951, secured at Hyutaihan, Lower Amazonia, by J. B. Steere.

**ANOLIS JACARE** Boulenger

1903. *Anolis jacare* BOULENGER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 11, p. 482 (type locality, Merida, Venezuela).

*Colombia*.—One specimen, No. 72745, collected at Tapatá, Dept. Norte de Santander, by E. P. Killip in March, 1927.

**ANOLIS LATIFRONS** Berthold

1847. *Anolis latifrons* BERTHOLD, Abhandl. Ges. Göttingen, vol. 3, p. 6 (type locality, Province Popayan, Colombia).

*Colombia*.—One specimen, No. 4318, secured at Turbo, in the Choco region, by N. Michler.

**ANOLIS LINEATUS** Daudin

1802. *Anolis lineatus* DAUDIN, Hist. Nat. Reptiles, vol. 4, p. 66 (type locality, South America).

*Curaçao, Dutch Leeward Islands*.—One specimen, No. 63240, taken by Thomas Gaerste.

**Genus APTYCHOLAEMUS** Boulenger

The lizards of this genus have the general appearance and size of *Anisolepis*, but they do not have the well developed collar fold of that genus.

**APTYCHOLAEMUS LONGICAUDA** Boulenger

1891. *Aptycholaemus longicauda* BOULENGER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 8, p. 85 (type locality, Riacho del Oro, Argentina).

1895. *Anisolepis argentinus* KOSLOWSKY, Revista Mus. La Plata, vol. 6, p. 419 (type locality, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina).

This lizard is easily distinguished from *Anisolepis undulatus* by the obsolescence or complete absence of the lateral light band or stripes, as well as by the generic character.

*Argentina*.—One specimen, No. 73504, collected by the Breyer brothers.

Berg (1898, p. 3) is followed here in regarding *Anisolepis argentinus* Koslowsky (1895) as a synonym of *Aptycholaemus longicauda* Boulenger (1891).

### Genus **BASILISCUS** Laurenti

#### **BASILISCUS BASILISCUS** (Linnaeus)

1758. *Lacerta basiliscus* LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 206 (type locality, South America).

1768. *Basiliscus americanus* LAURENTI, Synops. Reptil., p. 50 (type locality, South America).—BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, 1885, p. 108.

1926. *Basiliscus basiliscus* PARKER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, vol. 17, p. 550 (Gorgona Island, Gulf of Panama).

*Colombia*.—Two specimens, No. 32276 from Truando, and No. 4322 from Turbo, both secured by A. Schott. These examples were taken near the Panama-Colombia border.

#### **BASILISCUS GALERITUS** Duméril

1851. *Basiliscus galcritus* DUMÉRIL, Cat. Méth. Rept., p. 61 (type locality, "N.-Grenade," Colombia).

*Ecuador*.—One specimen, No. 62786 from Guayaquil, collected by F. W. Goding.

### Genus **ENYALIOIDES** Boulenger

#### **ENYALIOIDES HETEROLEPIS** (Bocourt)

1874. *Enyalius heterolepis* BOCOURT, Ann. Sci. Nat., ser. 5, vol. 19, art. 4, p. 1 (type locality, Veragua, Panama).

1885. *Enyalioides heterolepis* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 114.

*Ecuador*.—Two specimens, No. 22449, and No. 20612, collected on January 9, 1893, in the Santiago River Valley, both taken by Mark.B. Kerr.

#### **ENYALIOIDES LATICEPS LATICEPS** (Guichenot)

1855. *Enyalius laticeps* GUICHENOT, in CASTELNAU, Exp. l'Amer. du Sud, Zool., Reptiles, p. 20 (type locality, Fonteboa, upper Amazon, Brazil).

*Ecuador*.—One specimen, No. 60521, from San Rafael, Guayas Province, collected by James B. Rorer.



## ENYALIOIDES MICROLEPIS (O'Shaughnessy)

1881. *Enyalius microlepis* O'SHAUGHNESSY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 238 (type locality, Sarayacu, Ecuador).

1885. *Enyalioides microlepis* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 115

*Ecuador*.—Two specimens, Nos. 22448 and 22450, collected by Mark B. Kerr.

## Genus ENYALIUS Wagler

## ENYALIUS IHERINGII Boulenger

1885. *Enyalius iheringii* BOULENGER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. 15, p. 192 (type locality, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil).

Three specimens, No. 58423 from southern Brazil (Hurter collection), and Nos. 40214–15 from Santa Catherina, taken by W. Ehrdhardt in January, 1910, "from the primeval forests bordering the Rio Humboldt, about 120 kilometers from the sea-coast in the Serra do Mar." Rio Humboldt is an affluent of Rio Itapocu.

## Genus IGUANA Gronovius

## IGUANA IGUANA (Linnaeus)

1758. *Lacerta iguana* LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 206 (type locality, America).

1768. *Iguana tuberculata* LAURENTI, Synops. Reptilium, p. 49 (type locality, unknown).—BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, 1885, p. 189.

1900. *Iguana iguana* ANDERSSON, Bihang Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl., vol. 26, sect. 4, No. 1, p. 10.

The specimens of *Iguana iguana* in the collection of the United States National Museum may be listed as follows:

No.	Locality	Date	Collector
28940-43	Lower Amazonia, Brazil		J. B. Steere.
11413	Demerara, British Guiana.	1881	Philip Figyelmesy.
8542	Surinam		C. J. Hering.
12628	do	July 12, 1882	Do.
11314	do	July 8, 1879	Do.
13869	Sabanilla, New Granada, Colombia.		Albatross.
12202, 12265	South America		
12295	do		Captain Page.
64597-98	do		Louis Ruhe.
5790	Trinidad		T. Gill.
17720	do	Aug. 20, 1891	Roger Wells, jr.
56767	Venezuela	1906	Hurter Collection.
22516	La Guaira, Venezuela	June 25, 1895	W. Robinson.
22517	do	June 22, 1895	Do.
27817	do	July 10, 1900	Do.
22518	Margarita Island, Venezuela.	July 7, 1895	Do.
27827-28	Rio Chico, Venezuela		L. Goldschmidt.

Genus **LEIOCEPHALUS** Gray**LEIOCEPHALUS ARENARIUS (Tschudi)<sup>2</sup>**

1845. *Steironotus arenarius* TSCHUDI, Fauna Peruana, Herpet., p. 25 (type locality "Huacho, nördlich von Lima", Peru).
1901. *Liocephalus rhodogaster* BOULENGER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 7, p. 547 (type locality "Merced, Perené River," central Peru).
1907. *Liocephalus arenarius* ROUX, Revue Suisse Zool., vol. 15, p. 300.
1921. *Liocephalus arenarius* BARBOUR and NOBLE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 58, p. 612.
1921. *Liocephalus ervingi* BARBOUR and NOBLE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 58, p. 612 (not *Stenocercus ervingi* Stejneger, 1913).

In describing this lizard as *rhodogaster*, Boulenger (1901) considered it to be "most nearly related to *L. erythrogaster*" of Colombia, although the nearest geographical representative of its genetic section of the genus appears to be *L. ornatus ornatus* of Ecuador. In fact it seems but slightly differentiated from the latter form, having its reduced head plates and small dorsal scutes as well.

Roux (1907) is followed in finding *rhodogaster* to be synonymous with *arenarius*, but it is apparent that Barbour and Noble (1921) were not correct in regarding *L. lineogularis* Werner (1901) as another synonym.

*Stenocercus ervingi* was described from southern Peru by Stejneger (1913), but was later (1921) regarded as *Liocephalus ervingi* by Barbour and Noble, who, without examining the type, wrote that "This specimen was only 84 mm. in total length, and the generic characters were difficult or impossible to discern. We have before us a single adult (U.S.N.M. No. 60742), which we believe to be a *Liocephalus*, owing to the presence of abdominal ribs and of general *Liocephalus* squamation. It is beyond doubt the adult of Stejneger's species." An examination of all of the specimens concerned, including the type of *ervingi* and those younger examples referred to *Liocephalus arenarius* by Barbour and Noble, shows Stejneger's species to be correctly diagnosed, and also shows that the *Liocephalus ervingi* and the *Liocephalus arenarius* of Barbour and Noble are identical.

*Peru*.—Five specimens, Nos. 60811 taken at Toronton at 8,500 feet elevation on May 1, 1915, and 60705-706, from Chospiyoc on the Huarocondo River taken at 10,000 feet elevation on April 20, 1915, No. 60742 from Machu Picchu on Oct. 30, 1915, at 8,000 feet, and No. 60810 from Ollantaytambo on May 15, 1915, this one secured by O. F. Cook, the first four secured by Edmund Heller, for the Yale-Peruvian Expedition.

<sup>2</sup> This species should not be confused with "*Liocephalus arenarius*" Barbour (1916), a form described from Bastion Cay, Turks Islands, W. I., and later renamed *Liocephalus psammodromus* Barbour (1920, p. 73).

## LEIOCEPHALUS CADUCUS (Cope)

1862. *Scartiscus caducus* COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 182 (type locality, Paraguay).—BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, 1885, p. 127.
1890. *Liocephalus bolivianus* BOULENGER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 82 (type locality, Bolivia).—PERACCA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Univ. Torino, vol. 12, No. 274, 1897, p. 5.
1894. *Liocephalus caducus* BOULENGER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 13, p. 342.

Boulenger (1894) is followed in regarding the genus *Scartiscus* as identical with *Liocephalus*, and also in considering his *Liocephalus bolivianus* as a synonym of *Liocephalus caducus*, the type species of *Scartiscus*.

An examination of the type of this species (U.S.N.M. No. 5852, collected in Paraguay by Captain Page) shows that the caudals have indistinct verticils of the same general type as those found in *Liocephalus*. Posteriorly an indication of a weak lateral crest is present on each side. Still less of an indication of this crest is found in the related form, *L. lineogularis*, as shown by the examination of the topotype in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History (No. 23154).

Besides the type, the United States National Museum has a topotype from Paraguay, No. 69874, collected in the Chaco by F. Felippone.

## LEIOCEPHALUS IRIDESCENS IRIDESCENS (Günther)

1859. *Liocephalus iridescens* GÜNTHER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 409 (type locality, Andes of western Ecuador).

*Ecuador*.—Five specimens, No. 14058, taken on December 18, 1884, by W. H. Jones, Nos. 12275 (2 specimens) and 12281 from Guayaquil, and No. 61755, collected by J. N. Rose at Huigra in 1918.

## LEIOCEPHALUS ORNATUS ORNATUS (Gray)

1845. *Liocephalus ornatus* GRAY, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., p. 219 (type locality, Guayaquil, Tropical America).

*Ecuador*.—One specimen, No. 33839, from the Alausi Valley, 8,500 feet elevation, secured by S. A. Davis.

## LEIOCEPHALUS ORNATUS TRACHYCEPHALUS (Duméril)

1851. *Holotropis trachycephalus* A. DUMÉRIL, Cat. Méth. Coll. Reptiles, Paris, p. 70 (type locality, Nouvelle Grenade, et en par-particulier Santa-Fé de Bogotá).

1885. *Liocephalus trachycephalus* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 169.

*Colombia*.—One topotype, No. 75958, from Bogotá, collected by Hno. Apolinar Maria in 1920.

Genus *LEIOSAURUS*<sup>3</sup> Duméril et Bibron

1837. *Leiosaurus* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, Erp. Gén., vol. 4, p. 241 (type species, *L. bellii* Duméril et Bibron).  
 1843. *Pristidactylus* FITZINGER, Syst. Rept., p. 16 (type species, *Leiosaurus fasciatus* D'Orbigny).  
 1843. *Diplolaemus* BELL, Zool. "Beagle", Reptiles, p. 19 (type species, *D. darwini* Bell).  
 1845. *Ptenodactylus* GRAY, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., p. 224 (type species, *Leiosaurus fasciatus* D'Orbigny).

The lizards of this genus are in a state of great systematic confusion and a careful study of the species and subspecies is much to be desired. The generic synonymy indicated above, with the exception of the last entry, is after Koslowsky (1896, p. 167).

*Aperoprists* Peracca, as described, differs little from *Leiosaurus* Duméril and Bibron, the differences exhibited by the type species, *A. paronae*, being slight and seemingly of specific rather than of generic nature. Therefore the two genera may ultimately be considered as one.

*LEIOSAURUS BELLII* Duméril and Bibron

1837. *Leiosaurus bellii* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, Erp. Gén., vol. 4, p. 242 (type locality, "Mexique", no doubt in error).

Like *Leiosaurus catamarcensis*, this species has a row of isolated dark markings along the middorsal line, but it differs, apparently, in having these markings more elongate or pointed before and behind, in possessing slightly smaller dorsal granules, and in the absence of a more or less developed dorsal denticulation. The two forms are obviously very closely related and will probably be found to be subspecifically allied by subsequent workers.

*Argentina*.—Two specimens from Chubut Province, Patagonia, Nos. 22737-38, received from Museo de la Plata.

*LEIOSAURUS BIBRONII* (Bell)

1843. *Diplolaemus bibronii* BELL, Zool. "Beagle", Reptiles, p. 21, pl. 11 (type locality, Port Desire, Patagonia).  
 1885. *Diplolaemus darwini* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 126, (part: types) (not of Bell).

Stejneger (1909, pp. 221-223) has indicated that *L. bibronii* and *L. darwini* are separable on the character of the scutellation and coloration, the former having larger scales on the head and a different color pattern.

*Argentina*.—Eight specimens, Nos. 36939-41 and 36944-48, collected in 1898 by J. B. Hatcher in Patagonia, "about margin of small salt lakes."

<sup>3</sup> The generic name "*Leiosaurus*" Duméril and Bibron was emended by Boulenger (1885, p. 124) to read "*Liosaurus*." In accordance with article 20 of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature the original orthography is retained.

## LEIOSAURUS CATAMARCENSIS (Kosłowsky)

1898. *Liosaurus catamarcensis* KOSŁOWSKY, Revista Mus. La Plata, vol. 8, p. 169 (type locality, Provincia de Catamarca, Argentina).  
 1898. *Liolaemus catamarcensis* KOSŁOWSKY, Revista Mus. La Plata, vol. 8, pl. 1, opposite p. 200 (*lapsus calami*!).  
 1922. *Aperopristis catamarcensis* MÜLLER, Senckenbergiana, vol. 4, p. 159.

As indicated above, this form is closely related to *L. bellii*. It is also allied to *Aperopristis paronae* (Peracca), the type species of the supposed genus *Aperopristis*, as pointed out recently by Müller (1922).

*Argentina*.—Three specimens, No. 63952, collected on November 29, 1920, by Alexander Wetmore at General Roca, Rio Negro, No. 52600, taken in March, 1914, at Mendoza by Dr. Carlos S. Reed, and No. 63953, secured on December 24, 1920, at Victorica, Pampa, by Alexander Wetmore.

## LEIOSAURUS DARWINII (Bell)

1843. *Diplolaemus darwinii* BELL, Zool. "Beagle," Reptiles, p. 20 (type locality, Port Desire, Patagonia).  
 1898. *Liosaurus darwini* KOSŁOWSKI, Revista Mus. La Plata, vol. 8, p. 169.

This species and *L. bibronii* differ from *L. bellii* and *L. catamarcensis* in not having a distinctly isolated series of dark markings along the middorsal line. The dark markings are either lateral or transverse instead.

*Argentina*.—Eight specimens, Nos. 22739–40, from Santa Cruz, received from Museo de la Plata; No. 34701 from Neuquén Province, said to be "common on the sands of Cordilleras" collected on November 12, 1903, by J. W. Titcomb, and Nos. 36949–53, taken in 1898 by J. B. Hatcher in Patagonia.

## Genus LIOLAEMUS Wiegmann

## LIOLAEMUS BIBRONII (Bell)

1845. *Leiolaemus bibronii* BELL, Zool. "Beagle," Rept., p. 6 (type locality, Port Desire, Argentina).  
 1845. *Leiolaemus bellii* GRAY, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., p. 212 (type locality, Chile).  
 1845. *Leiolaemus lineatus* GRAY, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., p. 213 (type locality, Chile).

*Argentina*.—Three specimens, No. 73653, Lago Gutierrez, Rio Negro Territory, collected on November 3, 1926, by Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Shannon, No. 34703, collected by J. W. Titcomb on December 5, 1903, and No. 36932, Patagonia, collected by J. B. Hatcher in 1898.

## LIOLAEMUS CHILIENSIS (Lesson)

1831. *Calotes chiliensis* LESSON, in Duperry, Voy. "Coquille," Zool., vol. 2, pt. 1, p. 36 (type locality, Talachuan, Province de la Concepcion, Chile).  
 1885. *Liolaemus chilensis* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 141.



*Chile*.—Two specimens, No. 15128, taken on February 20, 1888, at Tome by the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, and No. 64122, secured in February, 1921, at Valparaiso by Dr. Edwyn P. Reed.

**LIOLAEMUS CYANOASTER (Duméril and Bibron)**

1837. *Proctotretus cyanogaster* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, *Erp. Gén.*, vol. 4, p. 273 (type locality, Chile).

1885. *Liolaemus cyanogaster* BOULENGER, *Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.*, vol. 2, p. 145.

*Chile*.—One specimen, No. 75959, from Cohuelue, southern part, collected by Dr. Thomas Barbour.

**LIOLAEMUS DARWINII (Bell)**

1843. *Proctotretus darwini* BELL, *Zool. "Beagle."* Rept., p. 14 (type locality, Bahia Blanca, northern Patagonia).

1885. *Liolaemus darwini* BOULENGER, *Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.*, vol. 2, p. 155.

*Argentina*.—Four specimens, Nos. 31093–94 from the U. S. Exploring Expedition, No. 38122 from Desaguadero, San Luis Province, collected by Juan Tremoleros, and No. 64131, from Potrerillos, Mendoza, collected by Alexander Wetmore, March 18, 1921.

In some of the above examples a white middorsal line appears, and in others it is obscure or absent.

**LIOLAEMUS ELONGATUS Koslowsky**

1896. *Liolaemus elongatus* KOSLOWSKY, *Rev. Mus. La Plata*, vol. 7, p. 450 (type locality, Territory of Chubut, Argentina).

Four large representatives of this form, U. S. Nat. Mus. Nos. 63954–7, taken by Alexander Wetmore on December 9, 1920, at Zalapa, Gobernacion de Neuquen, Argentina, indicate that it may be related to *L. multiformis simonsii*. The dorsal scales are very small, much smaller than the lateral and ventral scutes, and distinctly, though not strongly, keeled. Stripes are not present on the body and, with the exception of a more or less pronounced cross-barring on the tail, there is little evidence of a longitudinal arrangement in the dorsal markings. The median dorsal area of the back is unicolor, or nearly so, and dark brown in shade, but the lateral region is light brown or gray with white spots. The flanks and under surfaces are tinged with blue green, and are covered with more or less indistinct slate or brownish flecks.

**LIOLAEMUS FITZINGERII (Duméril and Bibron)**

1837. *Proctotretus fitzingerii* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, *Erp. Gén.*, vol. 4, p. 286 (type locality, Chile).

1885. *Liolaemus fitzingeri* BOULENGER, *Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.*, vol. 2, p. 150.

*Argentina*.—Nine specimens, Nos. 36933–38 collected in 1898 by J. B. Hatcher, in Patagonia, No. 38937 from Valle de los Horcones

collected by Dr. Thomas Barbour, and Nos. 22741 from Catamarca and 22762 from Chubut, the last two received from Museo de la Plata.

**LIOLAEMUS HATCHERI** Stejneger

1909. *Liolaemus hatcheri* STEJNEGER, Rep. Princeton Univ. Exp. Patagonia, vol. 3, pt. 2, p. 218 (type locality, southern Patagonia, Territory of Santa Cruz).

*Argentina*.—Six specimens, No. 36912, the *type*, and Nos. 36907–11, *paratypes*, collected by J. B. Hatcher in Patagonia in 1898.

**LIOLAEMUS KINGII** (Bell)

1843. *Proctotretus kingii* BELL, Zool. "Beagle," Reptiles, p. 13, (type locality, Port Desire in Patagonia).

1885. *Liolaemus kingii* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 149.

*Argentina*.—Twenty specimens from Patagonia, No. 34702, taken by J. W. Titcomb at 1,000 feet elevation in the Mountains of Neuquen on November 10, 1903, and Nos. 36913–31, secured by J. B. Hatcher in 1898.

**LIOLAEMUS LEMNISCATUS** Gravenhorst

1838. *Liolaemus lemniscatus* GRAVENHORST, Nova Acta Caes. Acad. Leop.-Carol., vol. 18, pt. 2, p. 731 (type locality, Valparaiso).—BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, 1885, p. 143.

1845. *Liolaemus elegans* TSCHUDI, Fauna Peruana, Herpet., p. 33 (type locality, Chancay, Peru).

1885. *Liolaemus fuscus* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 144 (type locality, Valparaiso, Chile).

Roux (1907, p. 297) has compared the types of *Liolaemus elegans* Tschudi with examples of *L. lemniscatus* and has considered them to be identical.

*South America*.—Two specimens, Nos. 11466 and 9822.

*Chile*.—Five specimens, No. 62257, obtained at Calama by C. G. Abbott, and No. 5525 (four specimens) taken at Santiago by Lieut. J. M. Gilliss.

*Peru*.—One specimen, No. 52211, from Oroya, collected in the high Andes at 12,000 feet elevation, by J. N. Rose. This example, having about 50 scale rows around the body, is typical of the *Liolaemus fuscus* of Boulenger (1885), and apparently of *Liolaemus elegans* Tschudi (1845) as well.

**LIOLAEMUS LINEOMACULATUS** Boulenger

1885. *Liolaemus lineomaculatus* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 149 (type locality, Patagonia).

*Argentina*.—Seventeen specimens, No. 22765 from Chubut. Nos. 52963–64 from Mendoza, collected in 1914 by R. Sanzin, and Nos.

36893–905 from Patagonia and 36906 from “The Salinas,” near mouth of Rio Santa Cruz, the latter series collected by J. B. Hatcher in 1898.

**LIOLAEMUS MULTIFORMIS MULTIFORMIS (Cope)**

1876. *Proctotretus multiformis* COPE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia. p. 173 (type locality, Lake of Titicaca, Peru).

1885. *Liolaemus multiformis* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 153.

1901. *Liolaemus annectens* BOULENGER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 7, p. 546 (type locality, “Cayllome and Sumbay,” Andes of Peru).—STEJNEGER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 45, 1913, p. 546.

*Peru*.—Six specimens, No. 75960, taken at Vincocayo at 14,500 feet elevation by Samuel Garman, and Nos. 49544–48, collected between Cotahuasi and Chuquibamba at 15,500 feet elevation by the Yale-Peruvian Expedition.

**LIOLAEMUS NIGROMACULATUS (Wiegmann)**

1834. *Tropidurus nigromaculatus* WIEGMANN, in MEYEN, Reise um die Erde 1830–1832), vol. 1, p. 206 (*nomen nudum*); Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., vol. 17, 1835, pt. 1, p. 229 (type locality, Chile).

1845. *Leiolaemus nigromaculatus* GRAY, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., p. 213.

*Chile*.—Three specimens, No. 5692, secured at Valparaiso by members of the United States exploring expedition, and Nos. 38934–35, taken at Caldera by Thomas Barbour.

*Peru*.—One specimen, No. 12199, collected by C. H. Raymond.

**LIOLAEMUS NITIDUS (Wiegmann)**

1834. *Tropidurus nitidus* WIEGMANN, in MEYEN, Reise um die Erde (1830–1832), vol. 1, p. 206 (*nomen nudum*); Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., vol. 17, 1835, pt. 1, 234 (type locality, Chile).

1885. *Liolaemus nitidus* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 140.

*Chile*.—Three specimens, No. 5869, obtained at Valparaiso by the United States exploring expedition, and Nos. 64123–24, collected at Valparaiso by Dr. Edwyn P. Reed in February, 1921.

**LIOLAEMUS PICTUS PICTUS (Duméril and Bibron)**

1837. *Proctotretus pictus* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, Exp. Gén., vol. 4, p. 276 (type locality, Chile).

1885. *Liolaemus pictus* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 151.

*Argentina*.—One specimen, No. 73654, collected by Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Shannon on November 3, 1926, at Lago Gutierrez, Rio Negro Territory.

*Chile*.—One specimen, No. 58398, from the Hurter Collection.

## LIOLAEMUS TENUIS (Duméril and Bibron)

1837. *Proctotretus tenuis*, DUMÉRIL and BIERON, *Erp. Gén.*, vol. 4, p. 279 (type locality, Chile).

1885. *Liolaemus tenuis* BOULENGER, *Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.*, vol. 2, p. 152.

*Chile*.—Twenty specimens, No. 15127, secured at Lota on February 17, 1888, by members of the United States Fish Commission Steamer *Albatross*, No. 5518 (18 specimens) taken at Santiago by Lieut. J. M. Gilliss, and No. 5652, from Valparaiso, collected on the United States exploring expedition to the Southern Hemisphere.

## LIOLAEMUS WIEGMANNII (Duméril and Bibron)

1837. *Proctotretus wiegmanni* DUMÉRIL and BIERON, *Erp. Gén.*, vol. 4, p. 284 (type locality, Chile).

1885. *Liolaemus wiegmanni* BOULENGER, *Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.*, vol. 2, p. 156.

*Argentina*.—Four specimens, No. 52596, collected at Mendoza by Dr. Carlos S. Reed, and Nos. 63948–50, taken at Victorica, Pampa, by Alexander Wetmore during the month of December, 1920.

*Paraguay*.—One specimen, No. 12197, collected by Captain Page.

*Uruguay*.—Twenty-three specimens, Nos. 48609, 70477–81, and 73531–32, collected by F. Felippone, Nos. 65561, and 65564–65, secured by F. Felippone at Buceo, Montevideo, No. 65616, taken at Cape Polonia on December 6, 1922, by H. M. Smith, No. 65556, obtained at Carrasco in March, 1916, by F. Felippone, No. 65540, collected at Canelones by F. Felippone, Nos. 68037–38, collected at Malvin, Montevideo, by F. Felippone, Nos. 65566–74 and 73916, from Montevideo, collected by F. Felippone, and No. 38111, from Punta Carretas, near Montevideo, collected by J. Tremoleras on November 17, 1907.

Seven specimens with doubtful locality data are Nos. 17543–49, supposedly from San Lorenzo Island, Peru, collected by Dr. H. E. Ames.

## Genus NOROPS Wagler

## NOROPS AURATUS (Daudin)

1803. *Anolis auratus* DAUDIN, *Hist. Nat. Reptiles*, vol. 4, p. 89 (type locality, not indicated).

1845. *Norops auratus* GRAY, *Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.*, p. 207.

*Dutch Guiana*.—One specimen, No. 13818, from Paramaribo, collected by C. J. Hering on March 18, 1884.

## Genus PLICA Gray

## SYNOPSIS OF THE SPECIES

1. Occipital plate about one-fourth as wide as the breadth of the head; a spiny, pouch-like projection present in the region a little posterior to the upper border of the tympanum.-----2

- Occipital plate at least one-half as wide as the breadth of the head; no spiny, pouch-like projection in the region a little posterior to the upper border of the tympanum-----3
2. Posterior tibial scales without prominent projecting spines; supraocular scales wider, band-like; caudal crest usually composed of low denticulations-----*P. plica* (Linnaeus).  
(Northern South America.)
- Posterior tibial scales with prominent projecting spines; supraocular scales squarish or rounded, not band-like; caudal crest composed of a series of thin, moderately elevated serrations-----*P. stejnegeri*, new species.  
(Argentina.)
3. Occipital plate large, about half as wide as the head----*P. umbra* (Linnaeus).  
(Northern South America.)
- Occipital plate very large, "much broader than half the breadth of the head"-----*P. tuberculatum* Andersson.  
(Bolivia.)

*PLICA PLICA* (Linnaeus)

1758. *Lacerta plica* LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 208 (type locality, "in Indiis").
1885. *Uraniscodon plica* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 180.
1901. *Plica plica* STEJNEGER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 24, p. 182.

*Dutch Guiana*.—One specimen, No. 11047, collected by C. J. Her-  
ing in Surinam.

*Trinidad*.—Two specimens, Nos. 17727–28, collected by G. T.  
Wayman in 1891.

*Venezuela*.—Two specimens, Nos. 27798–99, taken at La Guaira  
by M. W. Lyon and W. Robinson.

*PLICA STEJNEGERI*, new species

*Diagnosis*.—Head scales mostly small; supraoculars not band-like; occipital plate large, about one-fourth as broad as the breadth of the head; dorsal and caudal crest moderate, prominent, composed of thin serrations; dorsal and caudal scales imbricate and strongly keeled; posterior tibial scales strongly spinose; two complete and one incomplete gular folds; legs short and heavy. Dorsal ground color gray with brown spots and reticulations, the latter tending to form a series of obtuse chevrons on the back; throat and upper chest marbled with grayish but not black.

*Habitat*.—Argentina.

*Type specimen*.—U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 73505; Argentina; Breyer Bros., collectors.

*Description of type specimen*.—Head moderate, snout short; nostril latero-superior, separated from rostral; superciliary edge projecting, angular; upper head scales smooth or tubercular, but not distinctly keeled; two series of interorbitals; three to five enlarged supraoculars, these more or less squarish or rounded and not occupying over half of the supraocular region; parietals indistinct or



juxtaposed between the supraocular area and the occipital plate; occipital large, about one-fourth as broad as the breadth of the head; anterior border of tympanum with long projecting spines.

Neck only slightly constricted, strongly plicate and pouched inferiorly; two complete and one incomplete gular folds, the latter's halves distinct and continuous with a dorso-lateral fold on each side, but failing to meet medially; sides of neck with many tufts of small, erect, spinose scales.

Dorsal scales slightly larger than lateral scales; both dorsal and lateral scales moderate, strongly keeled, with sharp projecting posterior spines; dorsal crest moderate, serrations thin; dorso-lateral fold covered with many small, erect, spinose scales; a second more or less distinct fold on each side from axilla to groin; ventral scales about the same size as the largest dorsals but smaller than all of the anterior caudals, smooth; limbs covered by large, keeled, imbricate scales; infradigital lamellae distinctly keeled.

The adpressed hind limb does not reach beyond the tympanum.

Tail thick at its base, a little compressed, and with a moderate dorsal crest.

Grayish olive or greenish above, spotted and marbled with dark brown; the brown reticulations forming more or less distinct cross-bands on the back, tail and limbs; a collar of blackish or slaty hue; throat and upper chest shaded or reticulated with gray; other lower surfaces yellowish.

*Dimensions (in millimeters).*—Tip of snout to anus, 120; tip of snout to second gular fold, 35; tip of snout to anterior border of tympanum, 28; tip of snout to center of eye, 17; tip of snout to posterior border of occipital plate, 24; width of head, 23; length of front leg, 53; length of hind leg, 75; length from base of fifth hind toe to tip of fourth toe, 27.

*Remarks.*—This species is easily distinguished from *umbra* and *tuberculatum* by the characters used in the synopsis of the species presented above. Its closest relative is *plica* with which it may be best compared as follows:

Character	<i>P. stejnegeri</i>	<i>P. plica</i>
Supraoculars.....	Smaller, not band-like....	Larger, bandlike.
Dorsal crest.....	Moderate.....	Low.
Serrations of dorsal crest.....	Thin.....	Usually much thicker.
Size of dorsal scales.....	Moderate.....	Small.
Posterior tibials.....	Strongly spinose.....	Not spinose.
Legs.....	Short and heavy.....	Longer and more slender.

The tail of the type specimen is broken.

This species is named for Dr. Leonhard Stejneger.

Genus **POLYCHRUS** Cuvier**POLYCHRUS ACUTIROSTRIS** Spix

1825. *Polychrus acutirostris* SPIX, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Brasil., p. 15 (type locality, Bahia, Brazil).

*Paraguay*.—Three specimens, No. 58619 from the Hurter collection, and Nos. 4937 and 12182, collected by Captain Page.

**POLYCHRUS FEMORALIS** Werner

1910. *Polychrus femoralis* WERNER, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, Jahrb. Hamburg, Wiss. Anst., vol. 27, beiheft 2, p. 21 (type locality, Guayaquil, Ecuador).

*Ecuador*.—One specimen, No. 12271, a *topotype* from Guayaquil, which agrees well with the characters set forth in the original description. The ventral scales are unicarinate as in *marmoratus*.

**POLYCHRUS MARMORATUS** (Linnaeus)

1758. *Lacerta marmorata* LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 208 (type locality, America).

1820. *Polychrus marmoratus* MERREM, Syst. Amphib., p. 48.

*Brazil*.—Two specimens, No. 6011 from the Amazon Basin collected by Lieutenant Herndon, and No. 58430 from S. Leopoldina, the latter from the Hurter collection.

*Surinam*.—One specimen, No. 11044, collected by C. J. Hering in May, 1881.

*Trinidad*.—Three specimens, No. 5791, collected by T. Gill, and Nos. 17725–26, taken at Port of Spain, by Mr. Roger Welles on August 25, 1891.

*Venezuela*.—Five specimens, No. 27783 from Macuto collected by M. W. Lyon, jr., Nos. 22520–21, secured on Margarita Island on July 14, 1895, by W. Robinson, and Nos. 27784–85 from Cururuti at 3,000 feet elevation on July 7, 1900, by M. W. Lyon, jr.

Genus **PROCTOTRETUS** Duméril and Bibron

1837. *Proctotretus* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, Erp. Gén., vol. 4, p. 266 (type species, *P. pectinatus* Duméril et Bibron).

1857. *Saccodeira* GIRARD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 197 (type species, *S. ornatissima* Girard).

**PROCTOTRETUS AZUREUS** (Müller)

1882. *Tropidocephalus azureus* MÜLLER, Verh. Nat. Ges. Basel, vol. 7, pp. 160–161 (type locality, Uruguay).

1885. *Saccodeira azurea* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 160.

*Uruguay*.—One *topotype*, No. 65535, from Cerro Largo, collected by F. Felippone.

## PROCTOTRETUS ORNATISSIMUS (Girard)

1857. *Saccodaira ornatissima* GIRARD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 198 (type locality, lower cordilleras, just below Obrajillo, and Yanga, Peru).

In the young of this species the black dorsal markings, instead of being more or less irregular and indistinct as in the adult, are regularly arranged, forming paired, light edged triangles on each side of the dorsal crest. Also, the lower surfaces are lighter, with only a few dark markings on the throat, instead of deeply suffused with bluish as in the adult, and apparently the young have smooth head scales or feebly keeled ones.

*Peru*.—Two specimens, No. 5655, a *co-type* from Yanga, collected by the United States exploring expedition, and No. 75398, taken at Verrugas, Lima, by R. C. Shannon on July 8, 1928.

## PROCTOTRETUS PECTINATUS Duméril and Bibron

1837. *Proctotretus pectinatus* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, Erp. Gén., vol. 4, p. 292 (type locality, Chile).

*Argentina*.—One specimen, No. 22736 from Bahia-Blanca received from Museo de la Plata.

## Genus STENOCERCUS Duméril and Bibron

## STENOCERCUS BOETTGERI Boulenger

1911. *Stenocercus boettgeri* BOULENGER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 7, p. 22 (type locality, Huancabamba, Peru).

*Ecuador*.—One specimen, No. 61756, collected in 1918 at Loja by J. N. Rose. This example is described as a "green lizard" on the field tag. The preserved specimen is dull, uniform, greenish black, without additional markings. The gular fold is well developed, the throat bluish black, and the other under parts white to grayish.

## STENOCERCUS CRASSICAUDATUS (Tschudi)

1845. *Scelotrema crassicaudatum* TSCHUDI, Fauna Peruana, Herpet., p. 28 (type locality, Urubamba, Peru).  
 1885. *Stenocercus torquatus* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 133, pl. 8, fig. 1 (type locality, Peru).  
 1913. *Stenocercus ervingi* STEJNEGER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 45, p. 545 (type locality, Huadquinia, Peru).

*Peru*.—Nine specimens, Nos. 60731–32 taken on September 10, 1915, from the Cosireni River Valley, No. 49550, the type of *Stenocercus ervingi*, from Huadquinia, Nos. 60710–13 and 60736 taken October 15, 1915, at San Fernando on the Rio Cosireni, 4,500 feet elevation, and No. 60725 from Santa Ana at 3,400 feet taken in October, 1915, all collected by members of the Yale-Peruvian Expedition.

Genus **TROPIDURUS** Wied

The nomenclature of Van Denburgh and Slevin (1913) is followed in dealing with the *Tropiduri* of the Galapagos Islands.

**TROPIDURUS ALBEMARLENSIS ALBEMARLENSIS** (Baur)

1890. *Tropidurus albemarlensis* BAUR, Biol. Centralbl., vol. 10, p. 478 (*nomen nudem*); Festschrift für Leuckart, 1892, pp. 265, 269 (type locality, Tagus Cove, Albemarle Island, Galapagos Archipelago).—VAN DENBURGH and SLEVIN, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, vol. 2, 1913, p. 172.
1890. *Tropidurus indefatigabilis* BAUR, Biol. Centralbl., vol. 10, p. 478 (*nomen nudem*); Festschrift für Leuckart, 1892, pp. 265, 268 (type locality, Indefatigable Island, Galapagos Archipelago).
1892. *Tropidurus jacobii* BAUR, Festschrift für Leuckart, p. 269 (type locality, James Island, Galapagos Archipelago).

This form occurs on a number of the Galapagos Islands. The United States National Museum has specimens from four of these:

*Albemarle*.—Twelve specimens Nos. 15003-11 and 15013, *cotypes*, secured on April 10, 1886, by the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, and Nos. 58616-7, from the Hurter collection.

*Daphne*.—Six specimens, Nos. 78395-400, collected by G. Pinchot on June 23, 1929.

*Indefatigable*.—Sixteen specimens, Nos. 14931-7 and 14939-40, *cotypes* of *T. indefatigabilis* Baur, secured on April 12, 1888, by the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, Nos. 78388-92 collected on June 23, 1929, by G. Pinchot, and Nos. 58310-1 secured August 8, 1906, from the Hurter Collection.

*James*.—Twenty-seven specimens, Nos. 14897-14915, and 14917-24, *cotypes* of *T. jacobii* Baur, secured on April 12, 1888, by the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*.

**TROPIDURUS ALBEMARLENSIS BARRINGTONENSIS** (Baur)

1892. *Tropidurus barringtonensis* BAUR, Festschrift für Leuckart, p. 268 (type locality, Barrington Island, Galapagos Archipelago).
1913. *Tropidurus albemarlensis barringtonensis* VAN DENBURGH and SLEVIN, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, vol. 2, p. 168.

*Barrington Island, Galapagos Archipelago*.—Two *topotypes*, Nos. 58686-87, from the Hurter collection, collected July 10, 1906.

**TROPIDURUS BIVITTATUS** (Peters)

1871. *Craniopeltis bivittata* PETERS, Monatsber. Berlin Akad. Wiss., p. 645 (type locality, Chatham Island, Galapagos Archipelago).
1889. *Tropidurus lemniscatus* COPE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 12, p. 145 (type locality, Chatham Island, Galapagos Archipelago).
1913. *Tropidurus bivittatus* VAN DENBURGH and SLEVIN, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, vol. 2, p. 155.

*Chatham Island, Galapagos Archipelago*.—Nineteen specimens, Nos. 22125, taken March 29, 1891; 14946-55 and 14959-64, taken



April 4, 1888, from the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*; and Nos. 58308-309, collected on January 25, 1906, from the Hurter collection; Nos. 14946-55 and 19459-64 are *cotypes* of *Tropidurus lemniscatus* Cope. All these are *topotypes* of *bivittatus*.

**TROPIDURUS DELANONIS Baur**

1890. *Tropidurus delanonis* BAUR, Biol. Centralbl., vol. 10, p. 478 (type locality, Hood Island, Galapagos Archipelago).—VAN DENBURGH and SLEVIN, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, vol. 2, 1913, p. 159.

1890. *Tropidurus hoodensis* BAUR, Biol. Centralbl., vol. 10, p. 478 (type locality, Hood Island, Galapagos Archipelago).

*Gardners Island, Galapagos Archipelago*.—Five specimens, Nos. 14926-30.

*Hood Island, Galapagos Archipelago*.—Twenty-one specimens, Nos. 15014-18 and 15020-25, taken on April 7, 1888, *cotypes* of *Tropidurus delanonis* and *T. hoodensis* Baur, secured from the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, Nos. 78401-408, collected in July, 1929, by G. Pinchot, and Nos. 58614-15 taken June 25, 1906, from the Hurter collection.

As noted by Van Denburgh and Slevin (1913) *Tropidurus hoodensis* is a substitute name for *T. delanonis*, having appeared as such in the reprint of the issue of the Biologische Centralblatt cited above. Since there was no preoccupation, the oldest name, *delanonis*, has been applied to the species. From the nature of the case, it is evident that the *cotypes* are the same for both "species."

**TROPIDURUS DUNCANENSIS Baur**

1890. *Tropidurus duncanensis* BAUR, Biol. Centralbl., vol. 10, p. 479 (type locality, Duncan Island, Galapagos Archipelago).—VAN DENBURGH and SLEVIN, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, vol. 2, 1913, p. 147.

*Duncan Island, Galapagos Archipelago*.—Twenty-two specimens, Nos. 14941-44, taken April 13, 1888, *cotypes*, and 22109-24, *topotypes*, both sets secured on April 2, 1891, by the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, and Nos. 56890-91, from the Hurter collection, taken in December, 1905.

**TROPIDURUS HABELII (Steindachner)**

1876. *Tropidurus pacificus habelii* STEINDACHNER, Festschrift Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, p. 314. pl. 2, fig. 2 (type locality, Indefatigable [?], and Bindloe Islands, Galapagos Archipelago).

*Bindloe Island, Galapagos Archipelago*.—Two specimens, Nos. 58484-85, from the Hurter collection, taken on September 17, 1906.



**TROPIDURUS OCCIPITALIS BOCOURTHI** (Boulenger)

1874. *Ancuporus occipitalis* BOCOURT, Miss. Sci. Mexique Amer. Centr., p. 215, pl. 18, fig. 1 (type locality, Peru).  
 1885. *Tropidurus bocourthi* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 173, [new name for *Tropidurus occipitalis* (Bocourt, 1874), preoccupied by *Tropidurus occipitalis* (Peters, 1871)].

*Peru*.—Three specimens, Nos. 75962–64, collected at Bellavista by G. K. Noble.

**TROPIDURUS OCCIPITALIS OCCIPITALIS** (Peters)

1872. *Tropidurus (Laemopristus) occipitalis* PETERS, Monatsber. Berlin Akad. Wiss. (1871), p. 645 (type locality, Peru).

*Ecuador*.—One specimen, No. 75965, Posorja, Gulf of Guayaquil, collected by G. Baur.

**TROPIDURUS PACIFICUS** Steindachner

1876. *Tropidurus (Craniopeltis) pacificus* STEINDACHNER, Festschrift Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, p. 313, pl. 2, fig. 3 (type locality, Indefatigable ? and Blindloe Islands, Galapagos Archipelago).  
 1890. *Tropidurus abingdonii* BAUR, Biol. Centralbl., vol. 10, p. 479 (type locality, Abingdon Island, Galapagos).

*Abingdon Island, Galapagos Archipelago*.—Thirty-seven specimens, Nos. 14966–98 and 15001, *co-types* of *T. abingdonii* Baur, and the *type* No. 14965, both lots secured on April 16, 1888, by the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, and Nos. 58387–88 from the Hurter collection, taken September 22, 1906.

**TROPIDURUS PERUVIANUS** (Lesson)

1826. *Stellio peruvianus* LESSON, in DUPERRY, Voy. "Coquille," Zool. Atlas, Reptiles, pl. 2, fig. 2 (photograph); Voy. "Coquille," Zool. Text, vol. 2, pt. 1, 1831, p. 40 (type locality, "Par la mer au pied de Callao, et sur la côte nue et dessechée de Payta," western coast of Peru).  
 1885. *Tropidurus peruvianus* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 174.  
 1900. *Tropidurus thomasi* BOULENGER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 6, p. 184 (type locality, Eten, coast of Peru).  
 1901. *Tropidurus theresiae* STEINDACHNER, ANZ. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. 38, p. 195 (type locality, Ancon, near Lima, Peru).

The specimens listed on page 26 have been carefully compared, and, on the basis of their variations, it is impossible to recognize *Tropidurus thomasi* Boulenger (1900) as a distinct taxonomic unit. In addition, a topotype of *T. theresiae* Steindachner (1901, U.S.N.M. No. 13980, shows it to be likewise synonymous with the present species.

The collection of *Tropidurus peruvianus* in the United States National Museum may be listed as follows:

No.	Locality	Date	Collector
58307	Chile-----		Hurter collection.
14056-57	Ecuador-----	Dec. 18, 1884	W. H. Jones.
5715, 5672, 5704	Peru-----		United States Ex- ploration Expedi- tion.
17538-40	Peru, San Lorenzo Id ----	— —, 1876	H. E. Ames.
13980	Ancon, Peru ( <i>topotype</i> of <i>theresia</i> ).	Oct. 4, 1884	George Keifer.
68735	Coast near Callao, Peru ( <i>topotype</i> ).	Jan. 14, 1884	W. H. Jones.
75415-24	Chosica, Lima, Peru-----	June 16, 1928	R. C. Shannon.
51514-16	Chosica Canyon, Lima, Peru.	-----	C. H. T. Townsend.
75391-92	Cruz de Hueso, Lima, Peru.	May 13, 1928	R. C. Shannon.
75400	Lima (city), Peru-----		Alexander Duncan.
38560	Lobos de Tierra, Peru-----	Dec. 12, 1907	R. E. Coker.
13825	Mollendo, Peru-----	Sept. 28, 1883	W. H. Jones.
38561-68	North Chiucha Island, Peru.	June 11, 1907	R. E. Coker.
73367-68	Paita, Peru ( <i>topotypes</i> )----	— —, 1927	W. L. Schmitt.
52210	Posco, Peru-----	Aug. 5, 1914	J. N. Rose.
51517-18	Rio Rimac Valley, Peru <sup>1</sup> ---	Apr. 8, 1914	C. H. T. Townsend.
75393	Surco, Lima, Peru-----	May 20, 1928	R. C. Shannon.
51519-20	Verrugas Canyon, Peru---	Apr. 8, 1914	C. H. T. Townsend.
75394-97	Verrugas Canyon, Peru---	June 25, 1928	R. C. Shannon.

<sup>1</sup> Half way between Verrugas and San Bartolome, altitude 5,250 feet.

#### TROPIDURUS SPINULOSUS (Cope)

1862. *Microlophus spinulosus* COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 351 (type locality, Paraguay).

*Paraguay*.—Three specimens, No. 5956, the *holotype*, and No. 4904, both collected by Lieutenant Page, and No. 58848, from the Hurter collection.

#### TROPIDURUS TORQUATUS HISPIDUS (Spix)

1825. *Agama hispida* SPix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Brasil, p. 12, pl. 15, fig. 2 (type locality, Bahia, Brazil).

*South America*.—One specimen, No. 36368.

*Brazil*.—Three specimens, No. 9324 (*a topotype*), collected at Bahia on July 12, 1874, by J. Russell, No. 52611, collected at Toca de Onça, Bahia by J. N. Rose on June 27, 1915, and No. 58386, taken at Pernambuco in December, 1895, from the Hurter collection.

**TROPIDURUS TORQUATUS TORQUATUS (Wied)**

1820. *Stellio torquatus* WIED, Reise nach Brasilien (1815–1817), vol. 1, p. 106 (type locality, Brazil).

*Argentina*.—Two specimens, No. 73503; No. 52962 from Missiones.

*Brazil*.—Sixteen specimens, Nos. 5668 and 5877 from Rio de Janeiro collected by the United States exploring expedition, and Nos. 15107–19, secured on Abrolhos Island on December 27, 1887 by the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*.

*Paraguay*.—Two specimens, No. 5857, collected by Captain Page.

*South America*.—One specimen, No. 5669, received from S. F. Baird.

**Family ANGUIDAE****Genus DIPLOGLOSSUS Wiegmann****DIPLOGLOSSUS MONOTROPIS (Kuhl)**

1820. *Scincus monotropis* KUHL, Beitr. Zool. Vergl. Anat., p. 128 (type locality, unknown).

1834. *Diploglossus monotropis* WIEGMANN, Herpetologia Mexicana, p. 36.

*Colombia*.—One specimen, No. 73302, collected in the Choco near the San Juan River by E. J. Paripana.

*Ecuador*.—One specimen, No. 20609, collected by M. B. Kerr at Plaza de Oro on the Santiago River on February 14, 1893, at 200 feet elevation.

*South America*.—One specimen, No. 22451, also from M. B. Kerr.

**Genus OPHIODES Wagler****OPHIODES STRIATUS (Spix)**

1825. *Pygopus striatus* SPIX, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Brasil, p. 25 (type locality, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

1885. *Ophiodes striatus* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 296.

A careful comparison of specimens from both north and south of the type locality of *grilli*, described by Boulenger (1913) from Parana, Brazil, indicates that it is probably merely a variation of the present species. The most remarkable character attributed to *grilli*, the contact of the azygous prefrontal with the second supra-ocular, is shown by none of the specimens listed below, although the approach of these two plates is more pronounced in some examples than in others.

The specimens of *striatus* in the collection of the United States National Museum may be listed as follows:

No.	Locality	Collector
9820	South America-----	United States Navy.
73515-21	Argentina-----	Breyer Brothers.
5710	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil ( <i>topotype</i> )-----	United States Exploration Expedition.
56998	Santa Catharina, Brazil, 1896-----	Hurter collection.
76366-7	São Paulo, Brazil-----	Instituto Butantan.
5849	Paraguay-----	Captain Page.
69873	Chaco, Paraguay-----	F. Felippone.
75340	Sierra de los Años, Uruguay-----	Do.

#### OPHIODES VERTEBRALIS Bocourt

1881. *Ophiodes vertebralis* BOCOURT, Miss. Sci. Mexique Amer. Cent., p. 459 (type locality, southern Brazil and Uruguay).

*Eastern South America*.—Three specimens, Nos. 17534-36, with doubtful locality data, collected by H. E. Ames.

#### Family TEIIDAE

##### Genus AMEIVA Meyer

The writers are now engaged in the preparation of a complete taxonomic revision of the genus *Ameiva*, but are unable to present the final results pertaining to the South American forms at this time.

##### AMEIVA AMEIVA AMEIVA (Linnaeus)

1758. *Lacerta ameiva* LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 202 (type locality, Brazil).

1915. *Ameiva ameiva ameiva* BARBOUR and NOBLE, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 59, p. 462.

Among the specimens in the collection of the United States National Museum listed below, Nos. 22526 and 60685 may be regarded as intergrades between *ameiva* and *praesignis*. The white spotting in these rises higher on the back than in typical *ameiva*, but less than in typical *praesignis*.

No.	Locality	Date	Collector
66664	Bolivia-----	-----	Smithson.
4929	Trinidad, Bolivia-----	-----	Lieutenant Gibbons.
28960-63	Hyutaihan, Brazil-----	-----	J. B. Steere.
75966	Minas Geraes, Brazil-----	-----	Hart and Copeland.
58675	Pernambuco, Brazil-----	Dec. —, 1895	Hurter collection.
9679	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana--	1858	C. J. Hering.
60685	Santa Ana, Peru, 3,400 feet--	-----	Edmund Heller.
60691	-----do-----	Dec. —, 1915	Do.
4903	Paraguay-----	-----	Captain Page.
22526	La Guaira, Venezuela-----	June 25, 1895	W. Robinson.
27787-8	-----do-----	July —, 1900	M. W. Lyon, jr., and W. Robinson.
72752-54	San Juan de los Morros, Aragua, Venezuela.	-----	H. Pittier.

**AMEIVA AMEIVA PRAESIGNIS (Baird and Girard)**

1852. *Cnemidophorus praesignis* BAIRD and GIRARD, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 129 (type locality, Panama).  
 1915. *Ameiva ameiva praesignis* BARBOUR and NOBLE, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 59, p. 468.

In the specimens listed below the white spots are continued dorsally to the vertebral line, so the lizards are classified as *praesignis*.

*Peru*.—Five specimens, Nos. 60686–90, collected at Santa Ana by E. C. Erdős in December, 1915.

**AMEIVA ATRIGULARIS (Garman)**

1887. *Ameiva surinamensis atrigularis* GARMAN, Bull. Essex Inst., vol. 19, pp. 2–3 (type locality, Trinidad).  
 1915. *Ameiva atrigularis* BARBOUR and NOBLE, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 59, p. 460.

*Trinidad*.—Four specimens, Nos. 17721–24, collected by G. T. Wayman in 1891.

**AMEIVA BIFRONTATA BIFRONTATA (Cope)**

1862. *Ameiva bifrontata* COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 67 (type locality, St. Thomas, W. I., probably incorrect, and New Grenada, probably correct).

*Margarita Island, Venezuela*.—One specimen, No. 22530, collected by W. Robinson on June 30, 1895.

**AMEIVA FESTIVA (Lichtenstein)**

1856. *Cnemidophorus festivus* LICHTENSTEIN, Nomencl. Mus. Zool. Berol., p. 13 (type locality, Veragoa).  
 1862. *Ameiva eutropia* COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 62 (type locality, Truando River, Colombia).

*Colombia*.—Two specimens, No. 4320, *co-types* of *Ameiva eutropia* Cope, from the Truando River Valley, northwestern part, collected by A. Schott.

**AMEIVA SEPTEMLINEATA Duméril**

1851. *Ameiva septemlineata* DUMÉRIL, Cat. Méth. Coll. Reptiles (Paris), p. 114 (type locality, South America).  
 1868. *Holeosus bridgesii* COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 306 (type locality, not mentioned in original description).  
 1915. *Ameiva bridgesii* BARBOUR and NOBLE, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 59, p. 478.

The *Ameiva septemlineata* of Barbour and Noble (1915) is not this species, but *Ameiva edracantha* Bocourt.

*Ecuador*.—Two specimens, No. 33860 from the Alausi Valley, collected by S. A. Davis, and No. 60522 from San Rafael, taken by J. B. Rorer.



Genus *ANADIA* Gray

As indicated by Loveridge (1929), it seems inadvisable to attempt anything like a generic revision of these highly variable and little known lizards at this time. From all appearances, it is very likely that future workers will make great changes in the nomenclature of this genus.

*ANADIA BITAENIATA* Boulenger

1903. *Anadia bitaeniata* BOULENGER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 12, p. 430 (type locality, Escorial and Culata, Venezuela).

Two Venezuelan specimens, U.S.N.M. Nos. 66842-43, collected under rocks in damp places at 10,300 feet altitude in the valley of the Chama River in December, 1923, by E. P. de Bellard, may as well be referred to this species as to any other, since many of their characters are those described by Boulenger. Their variation may be outlined as follows: Frontonasal of uneven width, somewhat narrower than long; nasal entire; 4 pairs of postmentals, the anterior 2 in contact medially (No. 68843), or 3 postmentals on one side of the median suture and 4 on the other, the anterior (2 on one side and 1 on the other) of these "paired" units in contact, and the 2 posterior pairs separated by the anterior gular granules (No. 68842); 14 to 17 scales between the chin shields and the edge of the collar; 4 anterior preanals, 6 posterior; 7 or 8 femoral pores on each side; 34 scale rows around the middle of the body; 48 to 52 segments from the occiput to the base of the tail; two supraoculars (*sic!*); 8 to 10 large collar scales; blackish brown above, slate below.

Genus *BACHIA* Gray*BACHIA INTERMEDIA* Noble

1921. *Bachia intermedia* NOBLE, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., vol. 29, p. 142 (type locality, Perico, Department of Cajamarca, Peru).

*Peru*.—One *paratype*, No. 59927, collected at Perico, the type locality, by the Harvard-Peruvian expedition in 1916.

*BACHIA PARKERI* Ruthven

1925. *Bachia parkeri* RUTHVEN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 38, p. 103 (type locality Chenapowu River, "on the upper Potaro River", British Guiana).

This name was primarily based on five specimens from the type locality. With these was associated a sixth specimen in the United States National Museum, No. 65437, collected at Rio Tiquiè, south-eastern Colombia, by Mr. G. McCreagh. Its chief characteristics may be summarized as follows: Supraocular 1; superciliaries 2; interparietal absent; upper labials separated from parietals; one pair of

postmentals in contact medially; longitudinal body scale rows in 26 series; transverse body segments 48 to 50; fore limb with 3 unclawed digits, hind limb undivided.

Genus **CALLOPISTES** Gravenhorst

**CALLOPISTES FLAVIPUNCTATUS** (Dumeril and Bibron)

1839. *Aporomera flavipunctata* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, Erp. Gén., vol. 5, p. 72 (type locality, the "Nouveau-Monde").

1845. *Callopiastes flavipunctatus* GRAY, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., p. 17.

*Peru*.—One specimen, No. 38559, received from R. E. Coker.

**CALLOPISTES MACULATUS** Gravenhorst

1838. *Callopiastes maculatus* GRAVENHORST, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., vol. 18, pt. 2, p. 744 (type locality, Chile).

*Chile*.—Three specimens, No. 5844, taken at Atacama by C. H. Reynolds, No. 17537, secured on San Lorenzo Island (?) by H. E. Ames, and No. 5517, found at Santiago by Lieut. J. M. Gilliss.

Genus **CNEMIDOPHORUS** Wagler

**CNEMIDOPHORUS LEMNISCATUS LEMNISCATUS** (Linnaeus)

1758. *Lacerta lemniscata* LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 209 (type locality, "Guinea," *lapsus calami* for Guiana).

1839. *Cnemidophorus lemniscatus* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, Erp. Gén., vol. 5, p. 128.

*Brazil*.—One specimen No. 6008, from the Amazon Valley, collected by Lieutenant Herndon.

*Colombia*.—Two specimens, No. 4352, secured at Cartagena, New Grenada, by A. Schott, and No. 12240, taken at Truando by the same collector.

*Venezuela*.—Fifteen specimens, No. 58452, from the Hurter collection, Nos. 22528–29, taken at La Guaira on June 21, 1895, by W. Robinson, No. 27786 taken on July 2, 1900, and 27809–16 taken on July 25, 1900, at La Guaira by M. W. Lyon, jr. and W. Robinson, Nos. 27829–30, found near the Rio Chico 100 miles east of La Guaira by L. Goldschmidt, and No. 72751, from San Juan de los Morros, Aragua, secured by H. Pittier.

**CNEMIDOPHORUS MURINUS MURINUS** (Laurenti)

1763. *Seps murinus* LAURENTI, Synops. Reptil., p. 63 (type locality, "Guiana," probably incorrect).

1834. *Cnemidophorus murinus* WIEGMANN, Herpetologia Mexicana, p. 27.

*Curaçao, Dutch Leeward Islands*.—Three specimens, No. 13680, secured February 10–18, 1884, United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, No. 27789, taken June 30, 1900, by M. W. Lyon, jr. and W. Robinson, and No. 22527, collected by W. Robinson on July 30, 1895.

## Genus DRACAENA Daudin

## DRACAENA GUIANENSIS Daudin

1803. *Dracaena guianensis* DAUDIN, Hist. Nat. Reptiles, vol. 2, p. 423 (type locality, Saint-François River, Brazil).

*South America*.—One specimen, No. 71729, received from A. Foehl, jr.

## Genus EUSPONDYLUS Tschudi

1845. *Euspondylus* TSCHUDI, Fauna Peruana, Herpet., p. 41 (type species, *E. maculatus* Tschudi).

1881. *Prionodactylus* O'SHAUGHNESSY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 231 [type species, *Cercosaura (Prionodactylus) manicata* O'Shaughnessy].

Since the keeling of the dorsal scales is highly variable in specimens belonging to this section, it has been necessary to unite *Euspondylus* and *Prionodactylus*.

## EUSPONDYLUS OCKENDENI HOLMGRENI (Andersson)

1914. *Prionodactylus holmgreni* ANDERSSON, Arkiv. Zool., vol. 9, no. 3, p. 9 (type locality, San Fermin, northwest Bolivia).

This lizard is very closely allied to *E. ockendeni ockendeni* of adjacent areas in Peru.

A single specimen of *holmgreni*, U.S.N.M. No. 59013, which has no definite locality data, shows the characters of the subspecies, as follows: 3 supraoculars; nasal plate divided; 1 frontonasal; 27 transverse series of ventral plates; 37 scales from the occiput to the base of the tail; 30 scales around the middle of the body.

## EUSPONDYLUS OCKENDENI OCKENDENI (Boulenger)

1907. *Prionodactylus ockendeni* BOULENGER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 19, p. 486 (type locality, Carabaya, eastern Peru).

1911. *Prionodactylus spinalis* BOULENGER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 7, p. 23 (type locality, Huancabamba, eastern Peru).

*Euspondyli* in southern Peru show a range of variation which includes the diagnoses of both *ockendeni* and *spinalis*. Barbour and Noble (1921) have shown that the type locality of *spinalis* is no doubt in error and that the species may be considered as belonging to the area of southern Peru. Therefore, the previously described *ockendeni* takes precedence over *spinalis*.

The variation exhibited by the specimens listed below may be summarized as follows: Supraoculars 3 or 4; nasal plate divided or entire; 1 frontonasal; 20 transverse series of ventral plates; 40 to 45 scales from the occiput to the base of the tail; 40 to 46 scales around the middle of the body; dorsal scales smooth or keeled, often smooth anteriorly and keeled posteriorly.

The specimens of *ockendeni* in the collection of the United States National Museum may be listed as follows:

No.	Locality	State	Collector
60663-72	Occobamba River Valley, at Tocopoqueyu, southern Peru.	July 25, 1915	Edmund Heller.
60729	Ollantaytambo, Peru, 9,400 feet.	July 14, 1915	Do.
60745	Cosireni River, southern Peru.	Aug. —, 1915	Do.

#### EUSPONDYLUS VERTEBRALIS (O'Shaughnessy)

1879. *Cercosaura (Pantodactylus) vertebralis* O'SHAUGHNESSY, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. 4, p. 298 (type locality, Intac, Ecuador).

1885. *Prionodactylus vertebralis* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 394, pl. 21, fig. 2.

The specimens listed below show the following variation: 2 or 3 supraoculars; nasal plate divided or entire; 1 frontonasal; 20 transverse series of ventral plates; 32 to 34 scales from the occiput to the base of the tail; 33 to 38 scales around the middle of the body.

*Colombia*.—Two specimens, No. 75968, collected at the Quindio Mountains, Department of Tolima, and No. 75967, collected at San Pedro, near Medellin, both secured by Nicéforo Maria.

#### Genus GYMNOPTHALMUS Merrem

##### GYMNOPTHALMUS LAEVICAUDUS (Cope)

1870. *Tretioscincus laevicaudus* COPE, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., vol. 11, p. 557 (type locality, Occidental Department, Nicaragua).

1876. *Epaphelus sumichrasti* COPE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, ser. 2, vol. 8, p. 115 (type locality, Costa Rica).

1885. *Gymnophthalmus sumichrasti* BOCOURET, Miss. Sci. Mexique et Amer. Cent., Rept., p. 471, pl. 20 H, fig. 2.—BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 428.—RUTHVEN, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 8, 1922, p. 64.

1885. *Tretioscincus laevicauda* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 426.

1887. *Gymnophthalmus laevicaudus* COPE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 32, p. 46.

As shown by Cope (1887), his *Gymnophthalmus sumichrasti* and his *Tretioscincus laevicauda*, which were recognized as distinct from each other by Boulenger, 1885, and certain later writers, are one and the same species. Cope's error in making the original generic diagnosis of *laevicaudus* and his subsequent failure to describe its true generic characters no doubt led Boulenger (1885) to retain *laevicaudus* as a form of *Tretioscincus* instead of referring it to the genus *Gymnophthalmus*.

A specimen of *laevicaudus*, U.S.N.M. No. 72755, collected at San Juan de los Morros, Aragua, Venezuela, by H. Pittier may be de-

scribed as follows: Nasal entire; prefrontals in moderate contact; supraoculars 2, the posterior section extremely small; dorsal scales smooth; longitudinal scale rows, 12; segments from the occipital region to the base of the tail, 32 or 33; femoral pores four on each thigh; back and sides without trace of lines; under surfaces light; tail light brownish.

**GYMNOPHTHALMUS LINEATUS (Linnaeus)**

1758. *Lacerta lineata* LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 209 (type locality, Zeilona).—ANDERSSON, Bihang Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl., vol. 26, sect. 4, No. 1, 1900, p. 16 (systematic consideration of the type specimens).  
 1766. *Lacerta quadrilineata* LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, vol. 1, p. 371 (type locality, North America?).  
 1768. *Seps lineatus* LAURENTI, Synops. Reptil., p. 60 (type locality, Zeilona).  
 1820. *Gymnophthalmus quadrilineatus* MERREM, Syst. Amph., p. 74, (South America).—DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, Erp. Gén., vol. 5, 1839, p. 820.—BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, 1885, p. 427.—RUTHVEN, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, No. 8, 1922, p. 64; Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, No. 143, 1923, p. 9.—MERTENS, Senckenbergiana, vol. 6, 1924, p. 181.—WERNER, Zeitschr. Wiss. Zool., vol. 125, 1925, p. 538.  
 1900. *Gymnophthalmus lineatus* ANDERSSON, Bihang Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl., vol. 26, sect. 4, No. 1, p. 16.

This species was originally described as *Lacerta lineatus* by Linnaeus in the tenth edition of the Systema Naturae, but its name was changed to *L. quadrilineata* in the twelfth edition of that work. Therefore, as maintained by Andersson (1900), who has examined the type specimens in addition to the available literature, the form should be known by the earlier name, or, in modern nomenclature, as *Gymnophthalmus lineatus* (Linnaeus).

Two specimens, U.S.N.M. Nos. 64170–71, collected on the island of Curaçao by T. Gaerste, show the following variations: Nasals entire, or with a faint indication of a lower suture; prefrontals in contact; supraoculars 2, the posterior 1 very small; dorsal scales smooth; 15 scale rows around the middle of the body; about 35 segments from the occiput to the base of the tail; back with four faint lines; light below; tail salmon.

**Genus KENTROPYX Spix**

**KENTROPYX CALCARATUS Spix**

1825. *Kentropyx calcaratus* SPIX, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Brasil., p. 21 (type locality, "Itapicurú, in provincia Maranhao", Brazil).  
 1868. *Centropyx pelviceps* COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia p. 98 (type locality, "Itapicurú, in provincia Maranhão," Brazil).

The two specimens listed below apparently show no specific differences. The small specimen from Peru has keeled dorsal scales,



so it can not be referred to *K. altamazonicus* Cope, which, after all, may prove to be nothing but a synonym of *calcaratus*.

*Brazil*.—One specimen, No. 28952, collected at Hyutaihan, Lower Amazonia, by J. B. Steere.

*Peru*.—One specimen, No. 60744, taken at an elevation of 1800 feet, in the valley of the Rio Comerciato, near the great bend of the Rio Urubamba by Edmund Heller in September, 1915.

#### KENTROPYX INTERMEDIUS (Gray)

1831. *Teius (Centropyx) intermedius* GRAY, Synops. Rept., in Griffith's "Cuvier's Animal Kingdom," p. 31 (type locality, Surinam).

Although the dorsal scales in the specimen listed below are strongly imbricate, those in specimens in the collection of the American Museum show not only transition stages, but juxtaposition as well.

*British Guiana*.—One specimen, No. 58462, from the Hurter collection, taken in 1902.

#### Genus PANTODACTYLUS Duméril and Bibron

##### PANTODACTYLUS BUCKLEYI BUCKLEYI (O'Shaughnessy)

1881. *Leposoma buckleyi* O'SHAUGHNESSY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 233 (type locality, Canelos, Ecuador).

1885. *Alopoglossus buckleyi* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 385.

This form is very closely allied to *P. buckleyi festae* Peracca (1904) from which it differs in having the posterior pair of chin shields entirely separated by granules instead of being in contact with each other, at least anteriorly.

A specimen, No. 20613, collected at Plaza de Oro, 200 feet above sea level in the Santiago River Valley, Ecuador, by M. B. Kerr, is apparently referable to this form. It shows the following characters: 28 rows of scales around the middle of the body; 30 scales from the occiput to the base of the tail; 8 rows of transverse gulars, 20 rows of transverse ventrals, and therefore 28 transverse series of plates from the chin shields to the preanal region; femoral pores 7 on each side; ventral plates nearly square, wider in front than behind; chin shields in 3 pairs, the posterior pair nearly separated by granules; temporal scales more or less distinctly keeled, the keeling more pronounced posteriorly.

##### PANTODACTYLUS SCHREIBERSII (Wiegmann)

1834. *Cercosaura schreibersii* WIEGMANN, Herpetologia Mexicana, p. 10 (type locality, Brazil).

1863. *Pantodactylus bivittatus* COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 103 (type locality, Paysandú, Uruguay).

1885. *Pantodactylus schreibersii* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 388.

There may be either three or four pairs of chin shields in this species.

The specimens of *schreibersii* in the collection of the United States National Museum may be listed as follows:

No.	Locality	Date	Collector
52599	Cordoba, Argentina -----	-----	Mr. Reed.
70486	Uruguay -----	-----	F. Felippone.
73915, 68034	Montevideo, Uruguay -----	-----	Do.
38112-13	Punta Carretas, Montevideo	Nov. 17, 1907	J. Tremoleras.
	Uruguay.	-----	-----
31279-80	Paysandú, Paraguay (co-	-----	Dr. H. W. Kennedy
	types of <i>P. bivittatus</i> Cope)	-----	-----
65528	Rincon del Pino, San José,	-----	F. Felippone.
	Uruguay.	-----	-----

### Genus PHOLIDOBOLUS Peters

#### PHOLIDOBOLUS MONTIUM (Peters)

1862. *Eclpocopus* (*Pholidobolus*) *montium* PETERS, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 196 (type locality, Quito, Ecuador).

*Ecuador*.—One specimen, No. 71112, collected at Ibarra.

### Genus PROCTOPORUS Tschudi

1845. *Proctoporus* TSCHUDI, Fauna Peruana, Herpet., p. 43 (type species, *P. pachyurus* Tschudi).

1862. *Oreosaurus* PETERS, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 201 [type species, *Eclpocopus* (*Oreosaurus*) *luctuosus* Peters].

Andersson (1914) is followed in regarding *Oreosaurus* Peters (1862) as a synonym of *Proctoporus* Tschudi (1845).

#### PROCTOPORUS ANOMALUS (Barbour and Noble)

1921. *Oreosaurus anomalus* BARBOUR and NOBLE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 58, p. 614 (type locality, San Fernando, Rio San Miguel, southern Peru).

This lizard appears to differ from *P. ocellifer*, with which it may have to be united, only in the possession of supranasal plates. This unusual feature is unexpected in *Proctoporus* and, as suggested by the specific name, it may be but an abnormality. The type specimen of *anomalus* has been added to the collection of the United States National Museum under the number 60704, from San Fernando, 4,500 feet, Edmund Heller, collector.

#### PROCTOPORUS PETERSI (Boettger)

1878. *Eclpocopus* (*Oreosaurus*) *petersi* BOETTGER, Bericht. Offenbach. Ver. Naturkunde, Nos. 17 and 18, Mittheilungen, p. 9, pl. 1, fig. 2 (type locality, Province of Pará, Brazil, no doubt in error).

1885. *Oreosaurus petersii* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 411.

Specimens of this form from the same locality may show both smooth and keeled dorsal scales on the same or on different individuals (Ñusta Hispaña).

The variation in the specimens of this species in the collection of the United States National Museum has been well discussed by Stejneger (1913) and Barbour and Noble (1921).

No.	Locality	Date	Collector
60726-27 60748	Torenton, Peru, 10,700 feet.---- Ñusta Hispaña, Peru ( <i>type of</i> <i>Proctoporus obesus</i> ).	May 10, 1915 -----	E. Heller. E. C. Erdis.
60699-700 60719 49549 60746 49551-52	Ñusta Hispaña, Peru----- Ollantaytambo, Peru, 9,400 feet. Ollantaytambo, Peru----- Ollantaytambo, Peru, 9,400 feet. Tincochecaca, Peru ( <i>Type and</i> <i>paratype of Oreosaurus lacer-</i> <i>tus</i> ).	June 11, 1915 May 15, 1915 July 20, 1911 July 14, 1915 Aug. 8, 1911	Do. O. F. Cook. E. Heller. Do. Yale-Peruvian Expedition.

#### PROCTOPORUS STRIATUS (Peters)

1862. *Ecleopus (Oreosaurus) striatus* PETERS, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 201, pl. 3, fig. 2 (type locality, Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia).  
 1885. *Oreosaurus striatus* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 411.  
 1885. *Proctoporus striatus* COPE, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., vol. 23, p. 98.  
 1919. *Proctoporus bogotensis* BOULENGER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 80 (type locality, Bogotá, Colombia).

A single *topotype* of this species, U.S.N.M. No. 76969, collected at Bogotá, Colombia, by Nicéforo Maria, shows the following characters: 35 or 36 scales from the occiput to the base of the tail; 33 scales around the middle of the body; 8 to 10 rows of ventral plates, if 10 are counted, the outer reduced in size; 23 transverse series of ventral plates; a femoral pore on each side; 4 supraoculars; 9 or 10 transverse series of gular plates, including the collar; dorsal scales strongly striated; body brownish above.

#### Genus TEIUS Merrem

##### TEIUS TEYOU TEYOU (Daudin)

1803. *Lacerta teyou* DAUDIN, Hist. Nat. Reptiles, vol. 3, p. 195 (type locality, Paraguay).  
 1885. *Teius teyou* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 379.

*South America*.—Two specimens, Nos. 11712 and 15333.

*Argentina*.—Two specimens, Nos. 22754-55, from Corrientes.

*Uruguay*.—Seven specimens, Nos. 70482-84 and 73533 from Uruguay, No. 73534 from Montevideo, No. 65559 from Carrasco, Montevideo, and No. 70485 from Paysandú, all collected by F. Felippone.

## Genus TRETIOSCINCUS Cope

## TRETIOSCINCUS BIFASCIATUS (Duméril)

1851. *Heteropus bifasciatus* DUMÉRIL, Cat. Méth. Coll. Reptiles, Mus. Paris, p. 182 (type locality, "Vallée de la Madeleine, Nouvelle-Grenade", north-eastern Colombia).

1864. *Tretioscincus bifasciatus* COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 229.

*Venezuela*.—One specimen, No. 61226, collected by Theodore de Boog in Perija, with 16 scale rows around the body and 4 femoral pores on each thigh.

## Genus TUPINAMBIS Daudin

## TUPINAMBIS NIGROPUNCTATUS Spix

1825. *Tupinambis nigropunctatus* SPIX, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Brazil, p. 18 (type locality, Brazil).

*Brazil*.—Three specimens, No. 38114, supposedly from Para, and Nos. 28953-54, taken at Hyutaihan by J. B. Steere.

*British Guiana*.—One specimen, No. 12548, brought from Surinam by C. J. Hering.

*Peru*.—Three specimens, Nos. 60678-80, found in the Valley of the Rio Comerciato, near the great bend of the Rio Urubamba at an altitude of 1,800 feet by Edmund Heller in September, 1915.

*Trinidad*.—Three specimens, Nos. 17551, 17719, and 32136, collected at Port of Spain by G. T. Wayman.

## TUPINAMBIS RUFESCENS (Günther)

1871. *Tejus rufescens* GÜNTHER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 541 (type locality, Mendoza, Argentina).

*Argentina*.—Six specimens, Nos. 73506-508, collected by the Byerer Bros., No. 22735 from the Province of Buenos Aires, No. 12315 from Rio Vermejo, received from the La Plata expedition, and No. 47952 from Santa Fe, Rio Salada, the latter collected by W. Frakes.

## TUPINAMBIS TEGUIXIN (Linnaeus)

1758. *Lacerta teguixin* LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 208 (type locality, South America).

*Brazil*.—Three specimens, No. 12150, collected by Captain Page, No. 59056, taken in 1905 from Bahia, and No. 58618 from Santa Catharina, the last two being part of the Hurter collection.

## Family AMPHISBAENIDAE

## Genus AMPHISBAENA Linnaeus

## AMPHISBAENA ALBA Linnaeus

1758. *Amphisbaena alba* LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 229 (type locality, America).

*Trinidad*.—One specimen, No. 5788, collected by Prof. Theodore Gill.

## AMPHISBAENA BOHLSII Boulenger

1894. *Amphisbaena bohtsii* BOULENGER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 13, p. 344 (type locality, Asuncion, Paraguay).

*Paraguay*.—One specimen, No. 11259, collected by E. Palmer.

## AMPHISBAENA CAMURA Cope

1862. *Amphisbaena camura* COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 350 (type locality, Paraguay).—BOULENGER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 13, 1894, p. 344.

The inadequate original description of this form has been amplified by Boulenger (1894), who incorrectly synonymized it with *Amphisbaena darwini* in 1885. One type specimen has 76 scales in an annulus at the center of the body.

*Paraguay*.—Two *co-types*, No. 5860, collected by Capt. Thomas J. Page.

## AMPHISBAENA DARWINII Duméril and Bibron

1839. *Amphisbaena darwini* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, Erp. Gén., vol. 5, p. 490 (type locality, Montevideo, Uruguay).

The specimens of this lizard in the collection of the United States National Museum may be listed as follows:

No.	Locality	Collector
73513	Argentina.....	Breyer Brothers.
22763	La Plata, Argentina.....	Museo de la Plata.
70475-76	Uruguay.....	F. Felippone.
65612	Cerro Largo, Uruguay.....	Do.
65539	Durazno, Uruguay.....	Do.
65529	Maldondo, Uruguay.....	Do.
68033	} Montevideo, Uruguay ( <i>topotypes</i> ).....	Do.
73535		Do.
65526-27	San José, Uruguay.....	Do.



## AMPHISBAENA FULIGINOSA Linnaeus

1758. *Amphisbaena fuliginosa* LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 229 (type locality, America).

The specimens of *Amphisbaena fuliginosa* in the collection of the United States National Museum may be listed as follows:

No.	Locality	Date	Collector
12453, 12508	South America-----	-----	-----
7364	Pará, Brazil-----	-----	B. B. Austin.
6118	Surinam-----	-----	C. J. Hering.
14030	Ecuador-----	Dec. 18, 1884	W. H. Jones.
58739	Surinam-----	1899	J. Hurter.
5751	Trinidad-----	-----	Professor Thomas.
5787	Trinidad-----	-----	Theodore Gill.

## AMPHISBAENA PERICENSIS Noble

1921. *Amphisbaena pericensis* NOBLE, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., vol. 29, p. 141 (type locality, Perico, Peru).

*Peru*.—Four specimens, Nos. 59926, 60057–58 and 75970, *paratypes*, collected at Perico by G. K. Noble in 1916.

## AMPHISBAENA PLUMBEA Gray

1872. *Amphisbaena plumbea* GRAY, Cat. Shield Reptiles Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 36 (type locality, Mendoza, Argentina).

*Argentina*.—Two specimens, No. 52971, a *topotype* from Mendoza, collected by Renato Sanzin in 1915, and No. 22764, received from Museo de la Plata.

## AMPHISBAENA TOWNSENDI Stejneger

1911. *Amphisbaena townsendi* STEJNEGER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 41, p. 283 (type locality, Piura, Peru).

*A. pericensis* resembles this species in coloration, number of pre-anal pores, and in other ways, but apparently differs in having less segments in a ring around the middle of the body (34 instead of 44) and in having less rings on the body and tail (232 rings on the body and 20–23 on the tail, instead of 276 rings on the body and 25 on the tail).

*Peru*.—One specimen, No. 47087, *the type*, taken at Piura by C. H. T. Townsend on March 14, 1911.

## AMPHISBAENA VERMICULARIS Spix

1824. *Amphisbaena vermicularis* SPIX, Spec. Nova Serp. Brasil., p. 73 (type locality, Province of Bahia, Brazil).

*Brazil*.—Two specimens, No. 6035, secured at Para by C. A. Hapler. These examples differ in having a slightly higher scale count than that listed by Boulenger (1885) for the species, namely:

44 segments in an annulus at the middle of the body, 22 above and 22 below; 227 rings on the body and 30 on the tail.

### Genus ANOPSIBAENA Stejneger

#### ANOPSIBAENA KINGII (Bell)

1833. *Anops kingii* BELL, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 99 (type locality, South America).

*South America*.—One specimen, No. 17550, collected by H. E. Ames.

*Argentina*.—One specimen, No. 16619, from Cordova, collected by H. Edwards.

### Genus LEPOSTERNON Spix

1824. *Leposternon* SPIX, Spec. Nov. Serp. Brasil., p. 70.

1830. *Lepidosternon* WAGLER Syst. Amph., p. 197.

#### LEPOSTERNON BOULENGERI Boettger

1885. *Lepidosternon boulengeri* BOETTGER, Zeitschr. f. Naturw., vol. 58, p. 220 (type locality, Paraguay).

In his key (1885), Boulenger says that only the anterior point of the frontal of this lizard is in contact with the rostral, but the three specimens listed below show that it may be rather broadly in contact at times.

*Argentina*.—Three specimens, Nos. 73510–12, collected by the Breyer Brothers.

#### LEPOSTERNON MICROCEPHALUM Spix

1824. *Leposternon microcephalus* SPIX, Spec. Nov. Serp. Brasil., p. 70 (type locality, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

*Brazil*.—Five specimens, No. 58737 from the Hurter collection, and Nos. 40221–24 from (Rio Humboldt, Cerro do Mar), Province of Santa Catharina, collected by W. Erhardt.

#### LEPOSTERNON POLYSTEGUM Duméril

1851. *Lepidosternon polystegum* DUMÉRIL, Cat. Méth. Coll. Reptiles, Mus. Paris, p. 149 (type locality, Bahia, Brazil).

*Brazil*.—Two specimens, Nos. 58347–48, from Pernambuco, taken in December, 1895, a part of the Hurter collection.

#### LEPOSTERNON SCUTIGERUM (Hemprich)

1820. *Amphisbaena scutigera* HEMPRICH, Verhandl. d. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, vol. 1, p. 129 (type locality, Brazil).

1885. *Lepidosternon scutigerum* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 469.

The head of this form is tinged with dark brown above and the two chief head plates are very well defined and conspicuous.

*Brazil*.—One specimen, No. 5670 from Rio de Janeiro, taken by the United States Exploring Expedition.

## Family SCINCIDAE

## Genus MABUYA Fitzinger

## MABUYA AGILIS (Raddi)

1823. *Scincus agilis* RADDI, Mem. matem. fisic. Soc. Ital., Modena, vol. 19, No. 18, p. 62 (type locality, Brazil).

1887. *Mabuia agilis* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 3, p. 190.

*Surinam*.—Three specimens, Nos. 11042-43 taken in May, 1881, and 11048, collected by C. J. Hering.

*Colombia*.—One specimen, No. 58160, from Bocas del Toro, from the Hurter collection, taken in September, 1911.

## MABUYA DORSOVITTATA (Cope)

1862. *Mabuia dorsovittata* COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 350 (type locality, Paraguay).

*Argentina*.—One specimen, No. 73514, collected by the Breyer brothers.

*Paraguay*.—One specimen, No. 5405, the *holotype*, collected by Capt. T. J. Page.

## MABUYA FRENATA (Cope)

1862. *Emoea frenata* COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 187 (type locality, Paraguay River Valley, Paraguay).

1887. *Mabuia frenata* BOULENGER, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., vol. 3, p. 194.

*Brazil*.—One specimen, No. 28950, from Hyutaihan, Lower Amazonia, collected by J. B. Steere.

*Paraguay*.—Three specimens, No. 5855, *cotypes*, collected by Capt. T. J. Page.

## MABUYA NIGROPALMATA (Andersson)

1918. *Mabuia nigropalmata* ANDERSSON, Arkiv Zool., vol. 11, no. 16, p. 8 (type locality, "Brazil, Amazonas, Rio Curuca, tributary to R. Javary", and "San Fermin, N. W. Bolivia").

A small skink in the collection of the United States National Museum, No. 13826, secured at Mollendo, Peru, on September 28, 1883, by Dr. W. H. Jones, is apparently referable to this species. It differs from the common skink, *M. agilis*, and from *M. punctata* (of Tschudi) as well, by the possession of a distinct middorsal light stripe. In addition there are a pair of dorso-lateral light stripes. The dorsal ground color is dark brown and the ventral parts are yellowish, with a bluish tinge. The anterior head scutes are injured, but it appears that the frontoparietal plate is entire as in *nigropalmata* and *frenata*. There are 30 scale rows around the middle of the body, a count common to *agilis*, *nigropalmata*, and *frenata*.

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